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## ITALY.

*Public health in the large Italian cities.*

[Clipped from the "Corriere di Catania," and translated by Louis H. Brühl, United States consul at Catania, Sicily, Italy.]

CATANIA, August 16, 1897.

The board of directors-general has published the sanitary statistics of 1895-96. Taking up the first of the memoranda, we resume to-day the hygienic condition of the larger Italian cities.

The ordinary chief towns of provinces are generally important centers of population, in which the annual increase is caused more by excess of the immigration over emigration than by that from births over deaths. This admitted, let us see what has been the mortality in the cities which count more than 100,000 inhabitants :

Cities.	Population.	Deaths.	Per 1,000 inhabitants.
Naples.....	526,994	15,912	30.1
Rome.....	467,793	9,562	20.4
Milan.....	448,698	10,862	24.2
Turin.....	346,566	7,154	20.6
Palermo.....	281,619	7,059	25.1
Genoa.....	222,121	5,115	23.0
Florence.....	205,385	4,549	22.1
Venice.....	155,395	3,913	25.1
Bologna.....	149,214	3,554	23.8
Messina.....	148,851	3,083	20.7
Catania.....	124,204	3,446	27.7
Leghorn.....	104,470	2,357	22.2

From this prospect it follows that Rome, among the large Italian cities, presents the least mortality of all.

Turning now to the causes of mortality, we have, that among the large cities particularly struck by smallpox epidemic during the years 1895-96 stand first, Bari and Naples.

A large mortality from measles in 1895, Catania, Bari, Palermo, Leghorn, Modena, Rome, and in 1896, Venice and Turin.

Scarlet fever predominated in 1895 in Bari, and in 1896 in Catania.

Typhoid contagion was serious in 1895 in Bari, Brescia, Pisa, Catania, Lucca, Palermo, Milan, and Verona, and in 1896 in Bari, Pisa, Palermo, Livorno (Leghorn), and Lucca.

Diphtheria raged during both years in Milan and Palermo.

Whooping cough predominated in 1895 in Ferrara, Lucca, and Verona, and in 1896 in Padua.

Malarial fevers during both years in Rome, Catania, and Bari.

Acute pneumonia was severest in 1895 in Genoa, Naples, Turin, Modena, and Milan, and in 1896 in Naples, Genoa, Bologna, and Brescia.

Tubercular diseases predominated in 1895, particularly in Padua, Brescia, Bologna, Pisa, Milan, Verona, Rome, Venice, Leghorn, Naples, and Florence, and in 1896 in Padua, Pisa, Venice, Bologna, Genoa, Leghorn, Brescia, and Rome.

Pellagra (a serious skin disease, peculiar to Northern Italy) during both years in Brescia, Padua, and Verona.

Diseases of the heart, in 1896 in Naples, Florence, Brescia, Verona, and Lucca.

Apoplexy and congestions of the brain, in Brescia, Verona, Florence, Venice, and Ferrara.

Alcoholism, acute and chronic, Brescia, Alessandria, and Padua.

Suicides occurred most frequently in 1895 at Genoa, Florence, Milan, Turin, Verona, and Modena, and in 1896 in Bologna, Milan, Rome, Turin, and Padua.

## STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Brisbane*.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 95,491. Total deaths, 75, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and whooping cough, 1.

*New South Wales—Newcastle*.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 15,331. Total deaths, 20.